



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/552,313	09/11/2006	Tobias Schweiger	298-303	8267
28349 7590 09/01/2010 DILWORTH & BARRESE, LLP 1000 WOODBURY ROAD SUITE 405 WOODBURY, NY 11797				
EXAMINER DONADO, FRANK E				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2617				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
09/01/2010		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/552,313

Applicant(s)

SCHWEIGER ET AL.

Examiner

FRANK DONADO

Art Unit

2617

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 August 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20, 22-26, 28, 30, 33, 34 and 37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20, 22-26, 28, 30, 33, 34 and 37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.
2. The amendment filed on 8/3/10 has been entered. Claims 1, 22, and 37 have been amended. Claims 21, 27, 29, 31, 32, 35, and 36 have been cancelled. No claims have been added. Claims 1-20, 22-26, 28, 30, 33, 34 and 37 are currently pending in this application, with claims 1, 33, and 37 being independent.

Claim Objections

3. Claim 7 is objected to because of the following informalities: **"...in accordance with claim 1..."** should be changed to **"...in accordance with claim 4..."** to provide antecedent basis for the identity data. Appropriate correction is required.
4. Claims 11 and 15 are objected to because of the following informalities: **"...in accordance with claim 1..."** should be changed to **"...in accordance with claim 9..."** to provide antecedent basis for the coordinates. Appropriate correction is required.
5. Claims 22 and 24 are objected to because of the following informalities: all **"a's"** should be changed to **"the"**, for example, **"...the coordinates of a location area..."** should be changed to **"...the coordinates of the location area..."**, as there is antecedent basis for every limitation in both claims. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

8. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

9. Claims 1-10, 15-17, 19, 20, 23, 28, 33, 34, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gallant, et al (**US Patent No. 5,802,468**), in view of

Linkola, et al (**US Patent No. 6,708,033**). From now on, Gallant, et al, will be referred to as Gallant, and Linkola, et al, will be referred to as Linkola.

Regarding claim 1, Gallant teaches a communications system for mobile radio telephony, the system comprising: a plurality of mobile devices operable within a total territory of the communication system (**Calling areas are defined within a mobile communication system, where said communication system include a plurality of mobile stations operable within said communication system, Column 1, lines 7-10 and 67**), the total territory being divided into a plurality of location areas (**Said communication system is divided into a plurality of cells that define the current location of said mobile stations, Column 2, lines 32-39**), each mobile device comprising a module insertable into, removable from and distinct from the mobile device (**A Subscriber Identification Module (SIM) is inserted into said mobile station, Column 7, lines 32-37**), each mobile device being associated with at least one subscriber territory being fixed inside the total territory (**An identification code in said SIM defines the home geographic location for said mobile station used to define a home calling area, Column 7, lines 32-46**), wherein the at least one subscriber territory includes at least a portion of at least one location area from among the plurality of location areas (**Said home calling area overlaps said cells, Column 7, lines 54-55 and Column 10, lines 19-31**). Gallant does not teach each module is configured to determine whether a respective mobile device is located inside the at least one subscriber territory. Linkola teaches each module is configured to determine whether a

respective mobile device is located inside the at least one subscriber territory **(A SIM card within a mobile device comprises an evaluation part that determines whether the location of a subscriber has changed within a network, Abstract, lines 1-13 and 29-31)**. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant to include this feature for the benefit of billing accuracy and transmission efficiency.

Regarding claim 2, Gallant, in view of Linkola, teaches a communications system in accordance with claim 1. Gallant further teaches the module is the subscriber identification module **(SIM 34 of Figure 2)**.

Regarding claim 3, Gallant, in view of Linkola, teaches a communications system in accordance with claim 1. Gallant further teaches location areas in which one or more radio cells are located are arranged in the total territory covered by the communications system **(Said home calling areas that overlap with cells lie within said communication system, Column 7, lines 42-46)**.

Regarding claim 4, Gallant, in view of Linkola, teaches a communications system in accordance with claim 3. Gallant further teaches location areas and/or the radio cells have identity data characterizing them **(Said home calling areas are associated with assigned BTS identifiers, Column 10, lines 11-19)**.

Regarding claim 5, Gallant, in view of Linkola teaches a communications system in accordance with claim 4. Gallant further teaches the identity data include identifiers and coordinates **(Said home calling areas are associated with assigned BTS identifiers and their corresponding coordinates, Column 10, lines 11-19).**

Regarding claim 6, Gallant, in view of Linkola teaches a communications system in accordance with claim 4. Gallant further teaches the system comprising means for transmitting the identity data of the location areas and/or of the radio cells to the mobile devices **(Said mobile station receives and decodes coordinate identifier fields transmitted by a Base Transceiver Station (BTS) that control said cells, Column 10, lines 19-21 and Column 7, lines 54-55).**

Regarding claim 7, Gallant, in view of Linkola teaches a communications system in accordance with claim 4. Linkola further teaches an interface is provided in the mobile devices by means of which the identity data can be transmitted to the module **(Said SIM card within said mobile device comprises a location part that receives location area and other identities used to determine said location, Abstract, lines 6-11).** It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant, in view of Linkola, to include this feature for the benefit of billing accuracy and transmission efficiency.

Regarding claim 8, Gallant, in view of Linkola teaches a communications system

in accordance with claim 1. Linkola further teaches means are provided in the module by means of which the identity data of the location area or radio cell in which the mobile device is located can be compared with data characterizing the subscriber territory (**Said evaluation part is informed from a location part within said SIM card when said subscriber has moved from their defined area, Column 7, lines 66-67, Column 8, lines 1-33 and Column 9, lines 33-45**). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant, in view of Linkola, to include this feature for the benefit of billing accuracy and transmission efficiency.

Regarding claim 9, Gallant, in view of Linkola, teaches a communications system in accordance with claim 8. Gallant further teaches the data characterizing the subscriber territory include identifiers and coordinates of the locations areas and/or radio cells located in the subscriber territory (**Said assigned BTS identifiers define coordinates of the home calling area, Column 10, lines 19-31**).

Regarding claim 10, Gallant, in view of Linkola, teaches a communications system in accordance with claim 8. Linkola further teaches the data characterizing the subscriber territory are stored in the module (**Said location part in SIM stores said defined area, Column 8, lines 21-32**). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant, in view of Linkola, to include this feature for the benefit of billing accuracy and transmission

efficiency.

Regarding claim 15, Gallant, in view of Linkola, teaches a communications system in accordance with claim 9. Gallant further teaches means are provided in the module by which the coordinates can be determined on the basis of the identifiers **(Both said cell identifiers and said identification codes that define home calling areas have corresponding coordinates, Column 10, lines 12-17 and Column 3, lines 23-26).**

Regarding claims 16 and 17, Gallant, in view of Linkola, teaches a communications system in accordance with claim 15. Linkola further teaches the module has means by which it can be determined whether the identifier of a location area and/or of a radio cell coincides with a predetermined identifier of the location area and/or of the radio cell of the subscriber territory, and the predetermined identifier is stored in the module **(Said evaluation part is informed from a location part within said SIM card when said subscriber has moved from their defined area, where said defined area is predetermined, Column 7, lines 66-67, Column 8, lines 1-33 and Column 9, lines 33-45).** It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant, in view of Linkola, to include this feature for the benefit of billing accuracy and transmission efficiency.

Regarding claim 19, Gallant, in view of Linkola teaches a communications

system in accordance with claim 1. Linkola further teaches the system further comprises an interface between the mobile device and the module to facilitate the transmission of a control signal indicating whether the mobile device is located in a subscriber territory (**Said SIM card within said mobile device comprises a location part that receives location area and other identities used to determine said location, Abstract, lines 6-11**). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant, in view of Linkola, to include this feature for the benefit of billing accuracy and transmission efficiency.

Regarding claim 20, Gallant, in view of Linkola, teaches a communication system in accordance with claim 1. Gallant further teaches the system configured to perform a method of operating a communications system for mobile radio telephony (**Calling areas are defined within a mobile communication system, where said communication system include a plurality of mobile stations operable within said communication system, Column 1, lines 7-10 and 67**), the communication system being divided into a plurality of location areas (**Said communication system is divided into a plurality of local calling areas that are larger than home calling areas, Column 7, lines 22-24**), each location area including at least one radio cell (**Said communication system is divided into a plurality of cells that overlap with said home calling areas that are contained within said local calling areas, indicating local calling areas contain cells, Column 7, lines 54-55 and 60-63**), the method comprising: assigning at least one subscriber territory to a mobile device, the subscriber

territory being defined according to three parameters, a subscriber X-coordinate position, a subscriber Y-coordinate position and a subscriber radius R, the three parameters collectively defining a circular subscriber territory within a total territory of the communication system **(Said home geographic location that is used to define said home calling area and is defined by said identification code in said SIM includes coordinate and radius information, Column 7, lines 32-49 and Column 10, lines 16-18)**; receiving an X-coordinate position and a Y-coordinate position of one of said location areas or radio cells within the communication system at the mobile device **(Said mobile station receives and decodes coordinate identifier fields transmitted by a Base Transceiver Station (BTS) that control said cells, Column 10, lines 19-21 and Column 7, lines 54-55)**; determining whether the received X-coordinate position and the received Y-coordinate position of one of said location areas or radio cells is disposed within the subscriber territory as defined by said subscriber X-coordinate position, said subscriber Y-coordinate position and subscriber radius R **(Said home calling area overlaps said cells, and said mobile station uses SIM information to determine its location with respect to its home calling area, Column 7, lines 54-55 and Column 10, lines 19-31)**; and informing a subscriber of the mobile device that the subscriber is within the subscriber territory in the case where said determining step is true **(Result from said determination is sent accordingly, Column 10, lines 31-33)**.

Regarding claim 23, Gallant, in view of Linkola teaches a communication system

in accordance with claim 1. Linkola further teaches an examination whether the identifier of a location area or of a radio cell coincides with a predetermined identifier of a location area or of a radio cell is performed by the module **(Said evaluation part is informed from a location part within said SIM card when said subscriber has moved from their defined area, where said defined area is predetermined, Column 7, lines 66-67, Column 8, lines 1-33 and Column 9, lines 33-45)**. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant, in view of Linkola, to include this feature for the benefit of billing accuracy and transmission efficiency.

Regarding claim 28, Gallant, in view of Linkola, teaches a communication system in accordance with claim 20. Linkola further teaches the identifier of the location area and/or of the radio cell and/or their coordinates are forwarded by a transmitter and receiver station to the module within the mobile device **(Said SIM card within said mobile device comprises a location part that receives location area and other identities used to determine said location, Abstract, lines 6-11)**. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant, in view of Linkola, to include this feature for the benefit of billing accuracy and transmission efficiency.

Regarding claim 33, Gallant teaches a method of operating a communications system for mobile radio telephony, the communication system being divided into a

plurality of location areas (**A communication system is divided into a plurality of local calling areas that are larger than home calling areas, Column 7, lines 22-24**), each location area including at least one radio cell (**Said communication system is divided into a plurality of cells that overlap with said home calling areas that are contained within said local calling areas, indicating local calling areas contain cells, Column 7, lines 54-55 and 60-63**), the method comprising: assigning at least one first identifier to a mobile device defining at least one subscriber territory of the mobile device (**Said home calling areas are associated with assigned BTS identifiers, Column 10, lines 11-19**); receiving, at the mobile device, a second identifier of one of a location area or a radio cell within the communication system (**Current areas in which said mobile station is located are associated with BTS identifiers of said mobile station's current location, Column 10, lines 19-31**); and informing a subscriber of the mobile device that the subscriber is within the subscriber territory when the first identifier matches the second identifier (**Result from said determination is sent accordingly, Column 10, lines 31-33**). Gallant does not teach determining, using a module insertable into, removable from, and distinct from the mobile device, whether the first identifier matches the second identifier. Linkola teaches determining, using a module insertable into, removable from, and distinct from the mobile device, whether the first identifier matches the second identifier (**An evaluation part within a SIM card is informed from a location part within said SIM card when a current location area identifier does not match a previous location area identifier, Column 7, lines 66-67, Column 8, lines 1-33 and Column 9, lines 33-45**).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant to include this feature for the benefit of billing accuracy and transmission efficiency.

Regarding claim 34, Gallant, in view of Linkola teaches the method according to claim 33. Gallant further teaches the assigning step further comprises storing the predetermined identifier within the module of the mobile device **(Said predetermined identifiers of home calling areas are stored in said SIM, Column 7, lines 32-37 and 42-46).**

Regarding claim 37, Gallant teaches a communications system for mobile radio telephony the system comprising: a plurality of mobile devices operable within a total territory of the communication system **(Calling areas are defined within a mobile communication system, where said communication system include a plurality of mobile stations operable within said communication system, Column 1, lines 7-10 and 67)**, the total territory being divided into a plurality of location areas **(Said communication system is divided into a plurality of cells that define the current location of said mobile stations, Column 2, lines 32-39)**, each mobile device comprising a module insertable into, removable from and distinct from the mobile device **(A Subscriber Identification Module (SIM) is inserted into said mobile station, Column 7, lines 32-37)**, each mobile device being associated with at least one subscriber territory being fixed inside the total territory **(An identification code in said**

SIM defines the home geographic location for said mobile station used to define a home calling area, Column 7, lines 32-46 wherein the at least one subscriber territory includes at least a portion of at least one location area from among the plurality of location areas **(Said home calling area overlaps said cells, and said mobile station uses SIM information to determine its location with respect to its home calling area, Column 7, lines 54-55 and Column 10, lines 19-31)**. Gallant does not teach each module is configured to poll a determination unit external from the mobile device to determine whether a respective mobile device is located inside the at least one subscriber territory. Linkola teaches each module is configured to poll a determination unit external from the mobile device and receive information from the determination unit regarding whether a respective mobile device is located inside the at least one subscriber territory **(A SIM within a mobile device makes a request for said current location of said subscriber, where said location is sent from a public land mobile network, Column 9, lines 12-19 and Column 12, lines 15-19 and 37-41)**. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant to include this feature for the benefit of billing accuracy and transmission efficiency.

10. Claims 11-14, 22, 24, 25 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gallant, in view of Linkola, and further in view of DeLorme, et al **(US PG Publication 2003/0182052)**. From now on, DeLorme, et al, will be referred to as DeLorme.

Regarding claim 11, Gallant, in view of Linkola, teaches a communications system in accordance with claim 1. Gallant, in view of Linkola, does not teach the module is effective to determine whether the coordinates of a location area or of a radio cell of the communications system are disposed in a region which is fixed by a location and the radius of a circle surrounding the location as a center. DeLorme teaches the module is effective to determine whether the coordinates of a location area or of a radio cell of the communications system are disposed in a region which is fixed by a location and the radius of a circle surrounding the location as a center (**A Personal Computer Memory Card International Association (PCMCIA) card within a mobile device comprises a GPS-Linked Integrated Routing/Mapping Information System (IRMIS) that generates the current position of a user relative to geographic coordinates and compares said coordinates to a planned route of travel, as selected and defined by a user, where said position of said coordinates are shown relative to a circle with a radius, Paragraph 2, lines 1-10, Paragraph 66, lines 1-10, Paragraph 71, lines 1-14, Paragraph 15, lines 1-8 and Paragraph 16, lines 1-5, Paragraph 210 and Figure 5a**). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant, in view of Linkola, to include this feature for the benefit of added security and service variety.

Regarding claim 12, Gallant, in view of Linkola, and further in view of DeLorme, teaches a communications system in accordance with claim 11. DeLorme further

teaches the coordinates of the location and the radius are stored in the module (**Said IRMIS application within said PCMCIA card stores said coordinate and radius information within said mapping application, Paragraph 20, Paragraph 220, lines 1-3 and 11-15**). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant, in view of Linkola, to include this feature for the benefit of added security and service variety.

Regarding claim 13, Gallant, in view of Linkola, and further in view of DeLorme, teaches a communications system in accordance with claim 11. Gallant further teaches the identifiers of the location areas and/or of the radio cells identify the corresponding coordinates of the location area and/or of the radio cell to which they apply to facilitate a determination of the coordinates from the identifiers (**Both said cell identifiers and said identification codes that define home calling areas have corresponding coordinates, Column 10, lines 12-17 and Column 3, lines 23-26**).

Regarding claim 14, Gallant, in view of Linkola, and further in view of DeLorme, teaches a communication system in accordance with claim 13. Gallant further teaches the identifiers of the location areas and/or of the radio cells are designated such that they are in a relationship with the coordinates of the location area and/or of the radio cell so that the coordinates can be determined from the identifiers (**Both said cell identifiers and said identification codes that define home calling areas have corresponding coordinates, Column 10, lines 12-17 and Column 3, lines 23-26**).

Regarding claim 22, Gallant, in view of Linkola, teaches a communication system in accordance with claim 20. Gallant, in view of Linkola, does not teach the examination whether the coordinates of the location area and/or of a radio cell are disposed in a region which is fixed by a location and the radius of a circle surrounding the location as a center is performed by the module. DeLorme teaches the examination whether the coordinates of a location area and/or of a radio cell are disposed in a region which is fixed by a location and the radius of a circle surrounding the location as a center is performed by the module **(A Personal Computer Memory Card International Association (PCMCIA) card within a mobile device comprises a GPS-Linked Integrated Routing/Mapping Information System (IRMIS) that generates the current position of a user relative to geographic coordinates and compares said coordinates to a planned route of travel, as selected and defined by a user, where said position of said coordinates are shown relative to a circle with a radius, Paragraph 2, lines 1-10, Paragraph 66, lines 1-10, Paragraph 71, lines 1-14, Paragraph 15, lines 1-8 and Paragraph 16, lines 1-5, Paragraph 210 and Figure 5a)**. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant, in view of Linkola, to include this feature for the benefit of added security and service variety.

Regarding claim 24, Gallant, in view of Linkola, and further in view of DeLorme, teaches a communication system in accordance with claim 22. Linkola further teaches said examination whether the identifier of a location area or radio cell coincides with a

predetermined identifier takes place prior to the examination whether the coordinates of a location area and/or of a radio cell are disposed in the region which is fixed by the location and the radius of a circle surrounding the location as a center is performed by the module **(Location area identifiers are checked first within said location part before said location is checked within said evaluation part, where said location information includes GPS information, Abstract, lines 6-16, Column 9, lines 33-57 and Column 8, lines 43-45)**. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant, in view of Linkola, and further in view of DeLorme, to include this feature for the benefit of billing accuracy and transmission efficiency.

Regarding claim 25, Gallant, in view of Linkola, teaches a communication system in accordance with claim 20. Gallant, in view of Linkola, does not teach the location and the radius of the region and/or the predetermined identifiers are stored in the module. DeLorme teaches the location and the radius of the region and/or the predetermined identifiers are stored in the module **(A location and radius of an area are stored in a PCMCIA card application before being displayed to a user, Paragraph 66, lines 1-10, Paragraphs 210-211 and Figure 5A)**. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant, in view of Linkola, to include this feature for the benefit of added security and service variety.

Regarding claim 30, Gallant, in view of Linkola, teaches the communication system according to claim 20. Gallant, in view of Linkola, does not teach the assigning step further comprises storing the three parameters within a memory of the mobile device. DeLorme teaches the assigning step further comprises storing the three parameters within a memory of the mobile device **(Grid-coordinates and radius are stored in a PCMCIA card application before being displayed to said user, Paragraph 66, lines 1-10, Paragraphs 210-211 and Figure 5A)**. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant, in view of Linkola, to include this feature for the benefit of added security and service variety.

11. Claim 18 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gallant, in view of Linkola, and further in view of Sambin **(US Patent No. 7,110,776)**.

Regarding claim 18, Gallant, in view of Linkola, teaches a communications system in accordance with claim 1. Gallant, in view of Linkola, does not teach the identifiers stored in the module are at least partly stored in a form reducing the storage requirements. Sambin teaches the identifiers stored in the module are at least partly stored in a form reducing the storage requirements **(A SIM stores and generates location data in a compressed format, Column 2, lines 24-44)**. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant, in view of Linkola, to include this feature for the benefit of reducing

costs.

12. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gallant, in view of Linkola, and further in view of DeLorme, and further in view of Sambin.

Regarding claim 26, Gallant, in view of Linkola, and further in view of DeLorme, teaches a method in accordance with claim 25. Gallant, in view of Linkola, and further in view of DeLorme, does not teach the predetermined identifiers are at least partly stored in a manner reducing the memory requirements in the module. Sambin teaches the predetermined identifiers are at least partly stored in a manner reducing the memory requirements in the module (**A SIM stores and generates location data in a compressed format, Column 2, lines 24-44**). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gallant, in view of Linkola, and further in view of DeLorme, to include this feature for the benefit of reducing costs.

Response to Arguments

13. Applicant's arguments, filed 8/3/10, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) **1-20, 22-26, 28, 30, 33, 34, and 37** under **35 USC 103** have been fully considered and are **persuasive**. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of the above-used references.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to FRANK DONADO whose telephone number is (571) 270-5361. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday, 9:30 am-6 pm, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rafael Perez-Gutierrez can be reached on 571-272-7915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-270-6361.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-273-8300.

/Frank Donado/
Art Unit 2617

/Rafael Pérez-Gutiérrez/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617